The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occuring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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NO INJUNCTION JUDGE HAS THE RIGHT TO "ENFORCE LAW"

The man who tried to ride two horses going in opposite directions had an easy time compared with those who uphold Judge Wilkerson's injunction and who insist that a higher regard for the constitution should be instilled in the minds of the people.

This advice comes from men who are outraging the constitution and who cheer the kingly command of an unknown lawyer, graduated to the federal bench with the aid of plutocracy's agents in high places.

With lip service these men glorify the constitution while supporting an injunction judge who shamelessly abrogates free speech and free press.

This royal edict, this denial of the constitution, being discussed, today, in the homes of millions of workers. In every shop, mill and factory; in the mines and on the nation's great iron highways are workers talking of a judicial order that the courts of no other country in the world would dare duplicate.

The workers are asking: "How can men defend this iniquity while posing as worshippers of the constitution?"

How can men applaud a violation of constitutional guarantees and expect workers to believe their sincerity when they profess a high regard for the constitution?

American workers are not blind to the guarantees of the constitution. They know that it cannot be used to shield violence, and that it must not be used to shield a judicial outrage.

They know that it assures jury trial in criminal proceedings and that when a man is charged with doing a criminal act he comes under that provision and not under the jurisdiction of an irresponsible equity judge who has assumed powers our forefathers never dreamed of.

The workers know these things, as they know the historical fact that nations have always been destroyed from above, and not by acts of its common people.

Nations fall into decay and pass away because those in control disregard the rights and aspirations of the people as a whole.

Today these wicked forces are operating in our country. The cycle is revolving with mathematical certainty. The men who profess their faith in the constitution are using their tools on the federal bench that the constitution useless as far as guarantees for wage workers are concerned.

The constitution is a barrier in their quest for gold and power over the workers. They would wreck the constitution while posing as its champion.

They have made such progress that their judicial agents continue to rule by declaring it a conspiracy, and then, under the guise of stopping this conspiracy they deny constitutional guarantees. To them the law of the land is discarded. The law assures every accused a fair trial, while the injunction process makes this unnecessary.

Free speech, free press rights and jury rights are nothing to these modern Neros, who set aside constitution and law while their secret backers deceive the populace with loud cries: "Our country must protect itself from those who ignore the constitution."

The pretense and hypocrisy of constitution wreckers must be exposed. Organized labor is the one force that can—and must—restore the constitution.

Labor must maintain an incessant agitation against the forces that have been permitted to confuse and warp the people's mind.

Labor must be as uncompromising as truth itself. Labor must reiterate and reiterate the dangers of government by injunction to a nation that is dedicated to government by law.

Labor must take the stand that any one who talks about an injunction judge "enforcing law" is an enemy of the constitution.

No injunction judge has the right to "enforce the law," or to make additional laws. That power is provided for in the constitution.

The injunction judge is a usurper. He and his defenders are suppers of the constitution of which the prophetic Jefferson spoke.

VICIOUS LEGISLATION PASSES IF REACTION WINS ELECTION

Washington, Sept. 30.—Congress has adjourned and federal lawmakers are now engaged in the campaign preceding the November election. The next regular session of congress will assemble the first Monday in December next. Administration spokesmen refuse predicting, however, that a special session will be called after the November elections to consider the ship subsidy bill.

If reaction can pass this bill it will also outlaw strikes.

Middle west congressmen are especially bitter against the ship subsidy bill and many of them declare they will not attend this special session. It would appear, however, that the administration will be guided by the result of the November elections. From now on the cry will be: "Build up our merchant marine." No attempt will be made to show what the subsidy bill provides, but to rely on the "catchy" cry: "An American merchant marine." These gallyhoos will pose as the real defenders of an American merchant marine, and by inference charge that every one who opposes the subsidy graft "Does not want the Red-letter Stars and Stripes on the seven seas."

If the election results indicate that this bunkum campaigning has proven successful a special session of congress will be called and the administration will jam the bill through.

In answer to the claim that the bonus would mean "a price on patriotism," advocates of this legislation are calling attention to the graft and profiteering of our "best citizens" who allege that if the war veterans receive a few hundred dollars these soldier boys will associate the flag with the dollar.

It is shown that despite subpendous profits and extra charges, war contractors were allowed additional $3,000,000,000 because the armistice ended the possibility of more profits.

The railroads were paid more than $700,000,000 for "damages done their property" while under government control that was necessary to win the war.

Excess war profits have been reduced $450,000,000 annually. This only affects big business, as the profits of little business men, as a class, is not excessive.

Taxes on large incomes have been reduced $90,000,000 annually.

Despite these millions that have been voted to the favored few through this class legislation, nothing has been done by the attorney general to reach the war grafters. Congress is deaf to every request of Mr. Daugherty, but that official is now striving to drive shop men back to their employment while securing an injunction that will serve as a precedent for reaction in its attempt to handcuff labor to its employment.

"LABOR INJUNCTIONS" DISCUSSED BY FREY

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—"Frey On Injunctions" promises to be accepted as an authoritative book on the use of the injunction in labor disputes. The author is John P. Frey, editor of the International Moulders' Journal, a student of the equity process, and president of the A. F. of L. delegation from the International Moulders' union.

The author has traced the development of the injunction process and its original purpose down to the Daugherty injunction against the shop men. This writ illustrates the length to which the injunction can be put to strikers and still annul constitutional guarantees.

Included in the book is a history of various injunctions issued against workers in this country. This list is really a history of the more important contests that the organized workers have been forced to wage. The book has just been placed on the market. It is sold for $2.50, postage paid. Copies may be secured by writing the author, lock box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TEXTILE STRIKES ARE NOT SETTLED

New York, Sept. 30.—"The calculated press of this city, carry on a spreading untruthful propaganda that the New England textile strikes are settled," says Sara A. Conboy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, in a statement to affiliates and to the general labor union movement.

"This propaganda is for the express purpose of cutting off finances with which to purchase food and clothing that has been so generously given by these strikers.

"Six mills in Lawrence, two mills in Rhode Island, two in Lowell and one in Fall River, Mass., are closed. The whole state of New Hampshire, comprising the cities of Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Dover, Nashua, Somerset and Newmarket are still on strike. About 25,000 men and women are employed in these mills. The Blackstone valley of Rhode Island, with its 2,000 people, must also be fed.

"This letter is sent for the purpose of refuting the statements made in the press that all strikes are settled, and we ask you to continue your efforts to the end that these strikers may win their eighteen weeks' battle.

"When the strikes are settled, you will be notified to withdraw office. Don't stop your donations. Give, and give generously, because, verily, we are on the road to victory."

PRESIDENT IS GIVEN ADDITIONAL POWERS

Washington, Sept. 30.—The congress that has just adjourned empowered the president to increase and lower tariff rates, a function that has been specifically declares belongs to the house of representatives ("All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives," sec. 7, art. 1).

This law was passed in connection with the new tariff act. The lawmakers surrendered one of their functions to the executive under the plea that the tariff should be "flexible."

The president is empowered to raise or lower any rate in the bill not to exceed 50 per cent and to apply the American valuation plan. The president shall make changes in the tariff after the federal tariff commission holds hearings and renders a decision.

The bill indicates a long step toward further centralization and bureaucracy in government. Hereafter if a trust wants a 50 per cent increase in tariff rates it is not necessary to appeal to congress and have the subject discussed by the people in general.

The proper move henceforth will be to quietly approach the federal trade commission, which will announce hearings. The president will be guided by the commission's findings. The president appoints the commission.

When the people become accustomed to small doses of a "flexible" tariff it will be easy for him to give the president full power to make tariff laws, and the abdication of congress in this matter will be complete.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION CONTINUED AGAINST WORKERS

Chicago, Sept. 30.—Federal Judge Wilkerson has followed himself by extending the injunction he issued against striking shop men.

The action is declared by Attorney General Daugherty to be a "vindication of law," though he and plunderbund are the only ones who can see any "law" in the proceedings.

Judge Wilkerson presented an alibi satisfactory to himself by declaring that "this is a bill in the public interest by the government." On behalf of the administration Attorney General Daugherty presented an unlimited number of affidavits. Definite charges were made and no one has been arrested on the strength of these affidavits. Attorneys for the shop men forced Judge Wilkerson to throw out of court nearly 300 of these affidavits because they did not include the usual averment that the signer of the affidavit knew it was true to the best of his information.

The absence of this averment made it impossible for the signer to be prosecuted for perjury, while the affidavit itself would assist in developing a public opinion hostile to the workers which was necessary before the injunction could be issued.

All of the affidavits dealt in generalities, which caused Attorney Richberg, for the shop men to make this comment before Judge Wilkerson signed the "injunction:

"It appears that no one of the named defendants is even charged with the commission of any unlawful act and we are unable to ascertain positively from a careful study of the opinion of the court just what unlawful acts are found to have been done by any of the defendants in furtherance of an unlawful conspiracy.

"We call this proceeding in its method and result 'due process of law,' to justify the denial of constitutional rights of the defendants by this judicial finding based on ex parte affidavits, seems to me to disregard the fundamental principles of our system of law as well as to exercise a power specifically denied to the federal courts by an act of congress passed in order to prevent the very deprivation of liberty and property which is here accomplished."

That the injunction is merely a strikebreaking device is indicated by Attorney General Daugherty's statement that, "I would guess there is nobody now living old enough to take observation of these proceedings who would ever have knowledge of a strike involving the transportation facilities of interstate commerce.

STRIKERS MUST RETAIN RIGHTS; COERCION WEAKENS GOVERNMENT

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—In a speech before 1,000 business men in this city United States Senator Pepper declared against government coercion in strike times. The speech was interpreted by many as a direct attack upon the administration's railroad injunction, though no names were mentioned.

"It is easy to make a catalogue of reasons in favor of strong-arm methods against strikes," said Senator Pepper. "It eases the mind of a man who wants coal in his cellar to declare vehemently in favor of compelling people to work, or what is the same thing, of forcing them to accept specified terms and conditions of employment. It also is to some, an emotional relief to picture the courts as the tribunals for ending industrial wars.

"Urgency of that sort overlooks some fundamentals. The first is that in a free country we cannot, by governmental action, compel people to work. The second is that behind a strike is one, if the strikers are enough in earnest to wish their strike to be effective, and that means that it becomes futile to create conditions under which their places will not be effectively filled by others. The third fact is that while under all conditions, government must protect life and property, yet if we insist upon interpreting the courts to masses of citizens as mere obstacles to industrial justice, we shall not only be undermining popular respect for our most important institution, but we shall be straining government to the breaking point.

"These are some of the considerations which you must bear in mind in deciding whether it is longer worth while to talk about compulsory arbitration or governmental coercion, either trough courts or specially constituted tribunals."

Senator Pepper said he had no formula to propose, no panacea to suggest, because the problem is one of a spiritual attitude of one man to another.

"Let us at least, however, be honest enough to recognize that we are floundering and let us not make frantic appeals to government and force to work the unthinkable. The time is ripe that in a free country we cannot, by governmental action, compel people to work. The second is that behind a strike is one, if the strikers are enough in earnest to wish their strike to be effective, and that means that it becomes futile to create conditions under which their places will not be effectively filled by others. The third fact is that while under all conditions, government must protect life and property, yet if we insist upon interpreting the courts

WANTS "DEMOCRACY" RESTRICTED TO FEW

Hanover, N. H., Sept. 30.—Too many men go to college, which should be reserved to the "aristocracy of brains," said President Hopkins of Dartmouth college in an address to the student body.

President Hopkins recalled the "democracy" of ancient Greece when he declared that higher education "ought to be restricted if possible, so as to become a quality product rather than simply a quantity one, and if excellence and effectiveness are to displace the mediocrity towards which democracy such a tendency as that the land to support the land owner and the tenant.

"The divorce of land ownership from land cultivation is unnatural," said Dr. Hopkins would have applicants for admission to colleges selected. He would bar out those men who are "unable, profitably by the advantages which the college offers, although he did not indicate how judges would know if an applicant is "incapable of profiting" by a college education. Others to be barred are those who would be withdrawn from school before they could "profitably, in idleness acquiring the standards of living."

One does not have to be a mind reader to know what class of young men would be affected by such a statement. Hopkins' plan, despite his claim that it is "democratic" is in line with all of the conceptions and democracy to assume that the higher education of their children should be restricted to any class."

ENGLAND MAY ADOPT STATE-OWNED LAND

Hull, England, Sept. 30.—Nationalization of farm lands in England was advocated by Lord Bledisloe, an authority on agriculture, in a speech in this city on the duties of landowners in England, Greece declared that the British agricultural land system is the ancient and less he justifies himself as such nationalization of land is inevitable.

It was stated that today cultivated fields in England are the exception, with some of them feeding a few cattle. Under these conditions it is impossible for the land owner and farmer to live.

"The land owner pleads that workers be represented on this commission by practical miners, who are connected by a vote or, ganization, over the death of the union secretary-treasurer.

"The only concern expressed has been in the death of men who give of their lives in the various coal houses' in Chicago. The only men indicted are the agents of the chamber of commerce have been the men of families and good repute in the community.

SHOP WORKERS ARE LOYAL

Cincinnati, Sept. 30.—In resisting an attempt to reduce wages, the shop men in this city are presenting a record solidarity. After nearly two months' strike they report that but six have deserted out of 4,000 members involved.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The annual convention of the Ohio state federation of labor will be held in this city starting October 9.

CLOAK MAKERS WIN.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Organized cloak makers and their employers have reached an agreement. The workers made substantial gains.

ENGLISH RAILROADS TO CUT WAGES

London, Sept. 30.—Wages of railroad employes will be reduced 12½ per cent, it was announced today by the railway companies' association. The reduction will affect 600,000 workers.

HOMPERS ATTACKS RAIL LABOR BOARD

New York, Sept. 30.—Return to the old-time method of settling disputes, "round a table," and abolishment of the railroad labor board were planks of an address by President Gompers at the Civitan club in this city.

The trade unionist declared that meddling and muddling always followed the government's attempt to interfere politically with the economic life of the nation.

Compulsory arbitration was referred to as an attempt to legalize involuntary servitude. Such a system has been abortive in Australia, he said President Gompers. The industrial court in Kansas has been a fiasco and has accomplished nothing except to widen the breach between employed and employers.

In referring to the anti-labor attitude of many newspapers, President Gompers said: "This is natural because the proprietors of the large newspapers are large employers of labor themselves."

THIS BANKER IS FUNNY; FEARS MINORITY RULE

New York, Sept. 30.—In a speech in Long Island, Vice President Simon of the Guaranty Trust company opposed labor's plan to limit the supreme court's veto on legislation passed by congress.

The banker declared this was an attempt to "seek the undermining of the constitution in the interests of government by a minority."

Not a semblance of a smile accompanied this statement. Mr. Simon was as unruffled as a clam in demands 10 per cent and a 30 per cent commodity, handed out by United States bond, for a 60-day loan.

MINE DIRECTORS BLAMED.

Jackson, Cal., Sept. 30.—The executive attorney for Amador county has issued a signed statement in which he criticises the directors of the Argonaut gold mine, for which workers lost their lives.

The public official states that the company had no adequate fire-fighting apparatus, and if such apparatus had been maintained, in all probability, the fire would have been extinguished.

The shaft was maintained in a very dry and inflammable condition.

"Because gases arose in the Mullon shaft," says the statement, "an attempt to escape would have been fatal, and even if escape were possible, it is doubtful whether or not new mines could be found to work out. As many of the miners were unable to read the English language, the guide signs were of no avail to them."

THOSE FOXY EDITORS.

New York, Sept. 30.—This is how the New York Times editor can soft-soap when it's necessary to handle one of the attempts to handcuff labor to its task:

"Mr. Gompers asserts that American labor helped depose a military autocracy and now opposes an industrial autocracy.

"His meaning seems to be that any statutory method for informing public opinion of the merits of an industrial dispute, and providing for labor's compliance with impartial decisions, is a political means of reducing labor to slavery."

Railroads Generous To Strikebreakers

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 30.—"We have never known of greater generosity toward employes on the part of any railroads than those which certain American carriers are now bestowing upon their strikebreakers," says the Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

One road is specially famous for its anti-union policy, which publicly declares that it is unable to pay the present living standard to its workmen, is now paying strikebreakers $2 cents an hour, with time and one-half overtime, and furnishing them, free of charge, with the following equipment: Overclothes, socks, shirts, caps, underclothing and working gloves, free board, with the best of food, and good sleeping quarters. These men, picked up at random from employment agencies, often with little skill and less character, are now receiving $11.28 a day, although a month ago the roads declared they were unable to pay their regular mechanics $5.64 for an honest day's work."

DETECTIVES DEFY COURT.

New York, Sept. 30.—Baltimore detectives kidnaped a prisoner right under the very nose of Justice Marshall.

The prisoner was charged with murder in Baltimore. The Baltimore detectives were afraid to defy the court to take the prisoner to Maryland for trial. Instead, when the court remanded the prisoner. Then the detectives formed a flying wedge, with the prisoner in the center, and rushed out of the court room and into a waiting taxi, where they were whisked across the river into New Jersey, and out of the courts jurisdiction.

The incident was the most glaring defiance of constituted courts and kidnaping ever seen in this city.

Governor Miller called upon Governor Ritchie of Maryland to return the prisoner to New York jurisdiction, but the latter refused.

CONSCRIPT DOLLARS.

Washington, Sept. 30.—General conscription of all individuals and property would automatically follow a formal declaration of war by the United States under a resolution introduced by Congressman Frank Reid, of South Dakota. The lawmaker is a world war veteran.

Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 28.—Conscription of dollars and material was declared necessary if war was to be waged by the state convention of the American legion.

BARGES PAY 7 PER CENT.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Operation of the Mississippi river governmentowned barges line during the last year showed net profit of more than 7 per cent and demonstrated "that with adequate power, sufficient locals and sufficient depth of water, freight can be hauled at 10 per cent of the rail rates and a profit made in doing it."

SCHOOL TEACHERS UNITE.

Atlanta, Sept. 30.—Public school teachers of this county have organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers.

Transportation Act Brings No Joy Here

New York, Sept. 30.—Two years ago the transportation act was declared the scene of statesmanship. Today President Truesdale of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad sends out a call for "clear-headed, broad-minded, patriotic men" who will solve the railroad question.

The railroad executive declares no one is satisfied with railroad legislation to date and he calls for the court to take the prisoner to Maryland for trial. Instead, when the court remanded the prisoner. Then the detectives formed a flying wedge, with the prisoner in the center, and rushed out of the court room and into a waiting taxi, where they were whisked across the river into New Jersey, and out of the courts jurisdiction.

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Governor Miller called upon Governor Ritchie of Maryland to return the prisoner to New York jurisdiction, but the latter refused.

LEAD HAZARD IS GENERAL.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The state industrial accident commission is giving special attention to lead poisoning among workers.

H. H. Dunshee, consulting engineer for the commission, says that "comparatively little ex cuse for the existence of conditions which expose workmen to the dangers of lead poisoning."

"Apart from the legal and humanitarian aspect of the subject, any occupation which exposes the workmen to the danger of disease is uneconomic, for it causes labor turnover and by difficulty in securing competent workmen. The practical success of any work is reducing the cost of industrial operation has been repeatedly demonstrated," he says.

LADIES' TAILORS WIN.

New York, Sept. 30.—Organized ladies' tailors have renewed their agreement for two years. The 44-hour week and a $55 minimum wage will be maintained.

This advance is one of the many that these trade unionists have recently recorded.

KODAK PROFITS ARE BIG.

New York, Sept. 30.—In advertising a new issue of common stock the Eastman Kodak company states that for the past 10 years its annual profits have averaged $15,250,735.

"MOTHER" JONES IS BETTER.

Washington, Sept. 30.—"Mother" Jones is regaining health after a long illness. The trade union veteran has been advised by executive officers in behalf of the workers. She is staying at the home of her life-long friend, T. V. Powderly.

AMERICA'S ROYALTY REGULATES EDITORS

New York, Sept. 30.—"If it is not an abridgment of free press to put an editor in jail for expressing the opinion of strikebreakers as a class, then it is difficult to conceive of an abridgment of a free press," says G. A. Sanders, editor of the Memphis Tocsin, in a special telegram to the New York World.

Editor Sanders is charged with contempt of court because he wrote a flippant editorial on Federal Judge Moore, one of the editors of Cohen of the Memphis Labor Review to six months in jail and to pay a fine of $1,000 because he referred to strikebreakers in terms distasteful to Judge Ross.

"If the courts can put editors in jail for expressing an opinion and not criticising the constitution in so doing, then certainly they could also jail men for expressing religious views," he said in substance. "By simply defining, through an injunction, what it is lawful people may do, not say, any judge could make it a crime to express his opinion on any subject.

"It was my opinion before the Wilkerson injunction that workers were ever thought of that the federal courts, including the supreme court, had a definite class bias, and to usurp legislative power which the constitution intended they should have. Blanket injunctions such as Judge Wilkerson issued certainly make a mockery of laws in a moment. It is class legislation as well. It must be stopped. "If I am put in jail for voicing my protest against this new royalty, I am willing".

EMPLOYMENT GAINS.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Employment is on the increase according to the bureau of labor statistics, which received reports in August from 2,595 representative establishments covering 1,979,154 employes in 42 manufacturing industries. Comparing these figures with those for August, 1922, with those for identical establishments for July, 1922, it appears that in 20 of the 42 industries there were increases in the number of persons employed while in 12 there were decreases. The largest increase, 20.06 per cent, appears in the iron and steel industry, show an increase of 16 per cent and printing (newspapers) an increase of 11.6 per cent. There were decreases of 8.2 per cent, 4.9 per cent and 4.5 per cent are shown in tobacco (chewing, smoking and snuff), car building and repairing and men's clothing.

UNGRATEFUL COAL OWNERS.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 30.—Business men are appealing to the coal operators in mining camps, and are agitating for a law similar to that in existence in other states. While organized labor has always opposed company stores, in this instance it contends these business men, that they are receiving poor reward for their support of the coal owners in their attack on the organized miners, two years ago. Governor Kilby, who acted as arbitrator at that time, ruled that the coal owners need not re-employ any striker.

CARPENTERS RAISE WAGES.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 30.—Carpenters have raised wages 10 per cent following an agreement made with their employers, last spring.

COAL INDUSTRY WILL BE PROBED

Washington, Sept. 30.—Before adjournment congress passed a law providing for finding remedies for the coal industry, to consist of five members to be appointed by the president. While the law does not specify the make-up of the commission, it is understood that neither mine workers or coal owners will be appointed. In his report to congress, however, the president favored ignoring both employer and employed.

The miners favor representation, but the coal owners seem willing to depend on so-called "neutrals," or, as one A. F. of L. representative has said: "The coal owners will depend on smooth lawyers to bring seven men who know nothing about the coal industry to their way of thinking."

Thomas Lonnon, a member of the labor group, attempted to have the bill amended to permit the United Mine Workers to recommend two members of the commission to the president, and give organized labor a voice in the proceedings.

The labor member pleaded that workers be represented on this commission by practical miners, who are connected by a vote or, ganization, over the death of the union secretary-treasurer.

NO CONCERN FOR UNIONISTS.

Marion, Ill., Sept. 26.—The report of the special grand jury on the Herrin rioting was prepared in advance by Judge Denny and Prosecutor Lesh at the instigation of the Illinois chamber of commerce, which is taking funds for the prosecution, declare counsel for miners and others accused by the grand jury.

In a statement issued by A. W. Kerr, chief counsel for the miners, Brundidge is charged with attempting to inflame the minds of citizens of this county who will sit on the jury.

"In all this campaign," the statement says, "not a single fear has been shed by the chamber of commerce or by the attorney general, who is employed by the state of Illinois, to prosecute the slayers of union miners."

DU CO CONVENTION.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 30.—Kansas trade unionists are preparing to attend the Du Co semi-annual convention, which has given Attorney General Hopkins numerous cases of free advertising.

The attorney general is one of the greatest little union busters in the state. He has been the willing and legal enforcement of Allen's "can't strike" law and his prosecution of the cement trust, he has been a very busy official. Now it is shown that the Du Co is doing things that Hopkins predicted has happened to the Kansas Industrial court, and his prosecution of said employes before the industrial labor board, in order that the effectiveness of the transportation act may be maintained.

It will be recalled that it was contended that if he communicated to the carriers and the employes of the act to the service and the new employes succeeding those who have left the service to take steps as soon as practicable to perfect in each carrier such organization as may be necessary for the purpose above mentioned."

KILLED LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 30.—By cutting off appropriations, Governor Miller has killed the New York department of labor, said Peter J. Brady, president of the state allied printing trades council, in a speech in this city. He spoke vigorously asked by organized labor throughout the state, and this official is now urging "anti-strike" legislation.

FORM COMPANY "UNION."

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—Employes of the Louisville & Nashville railroad are being called upon to join the new company "union." And are assured that officers of the "union" are satisfactory to the company.

Employes are also reminded that the railroad labor board outlawed the strike in the shops, and that after their strike started, and that the Du Co cement trust cases, which have given Attorney General Hopkins numerous of free advertising.

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Railway Mail Clerks Won't Quit A. F. of L.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Despite wide-spread anti-union officials in the post office department, the railway postal clerks have declared by a two-to-one vote to continue their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The ballot was 6,7181 for continued affiliation and 2,839 against.

The clerks affiliated with the A. F. of L. in 1917 that they could more effectively fight against the anti-labor policies of Postmaster General Burleson.

Since the resignation of Postmaster General Hays there has been a return to the discredited Burleson policies. The railway postal service 250 trained employes, some with over 20 years' service, have been placed on the "surplus" list. This change of policy from that which the regime has followed in attempts by postal officials to control or discredit postal organizations, is the evidence of their enthusiasm for the service and receipt from this company."

Co-operation Urged By Rail Executive

Baltimore, Sept. 30.—After fighting the striking shop men, and then arriving at an agreement that has been accepted by other roads, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, appealed to employes to make an extra effort to help the B. & O. out of some of the business it lost because of the strike. Willard frankly states that the company as well as the men lost money because of their grievances.

"The B. & O. management," he says, "appeals to all of its employes for a special effort; for a little additional energy and enthusiasm, that will help the road to may come back quickly to a normal basis and to be able to give to our employes the regular employment and the kind of service which they are accustomed to expect and receive from this company."

UNION BUSTER'S COLLAPSE.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 30.—Kansas trade unionists are laughing at the collapse of the cement trust cases, which have given Attorney General Hopkins numerous of free advertising.

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It will be recalled that it was contended that if he communicated to the carriers and the employes of the act to the service and the new employes succeeding those who have left the service to take steps as soon as practicable to perfect in each carrier such organization as may be necessary for the purpose above mentioned."

STOP CONTRACT JUMPING.

New York, Sept. 30.—Through their Organization drives and increases have reduced contract jumping 70 per cent in the tint show field and have practically eliminated it in the legit [illegible] according to Frank [illegible] secretary-treasurer of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada.

The drive against contract jumping is now being vigorously asked by organized labor throughout the state, and this official is now urging "anti-strike" legislation.